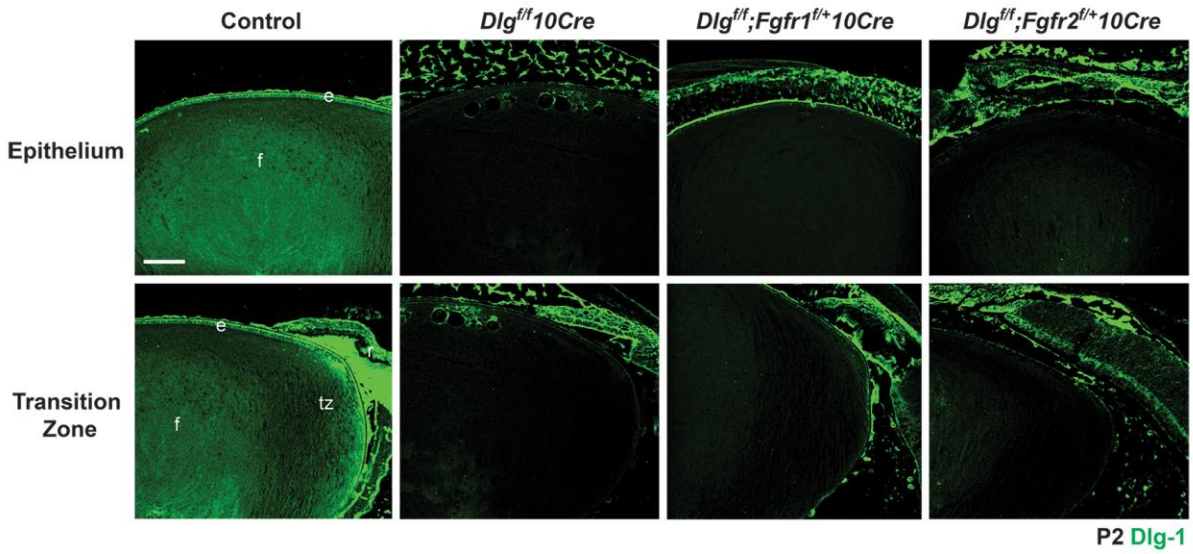

Figure S1. Loss of Dlg-1 protein following cre-mediated excision of *Dlg-1* sequences.

Paraffin embedded sections of eyes from P2 control, *Dlg$^{f/f}$10Cre, Dlg$^{f/f}$;Fgfr1$^{f/+}$10Cre,* and *Dlg$^{f/f}$;Fgfr2$^{f/+}$10Cre* were subjected to immunoflourescent staining for Dlg-1 (green). For each genotype, the intensity of staining throughout the lens was virtually undetectable. c, cornea; e, lens epithelium; f, lens fiber cells; r, retina; tz, transition zone. Bar = 50μm.

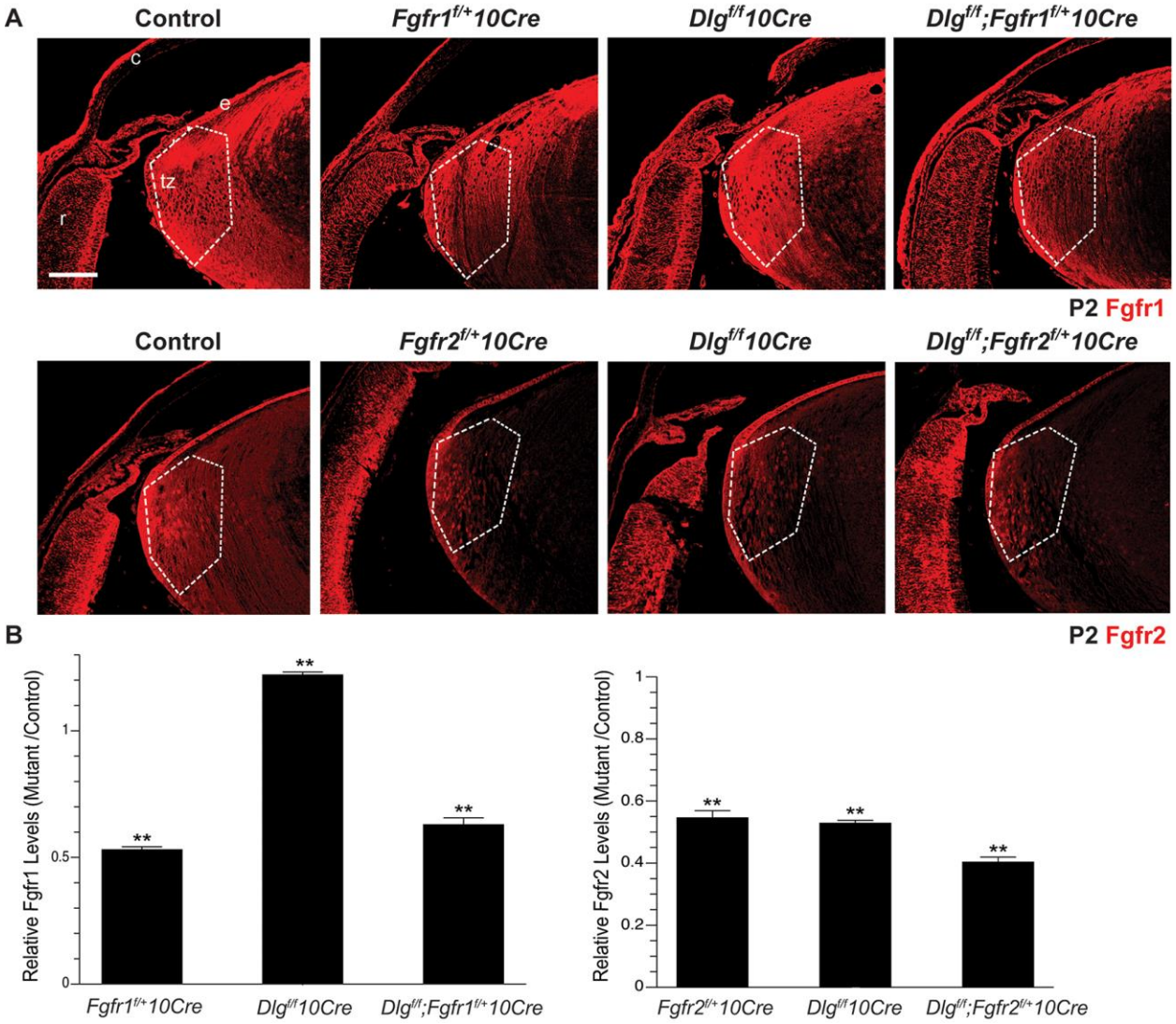

Figure S2. Loss of Fgfr1 and Fgfr2 protein following cre-mediated excision of one allele of*Fgfr1* and *Fgfr2*. (A) Paraffin sections of eyes from P2 control, *Fgfr1$^{f/+}$10Cre*, *Dlg$^{f/f}$10Cre*, and *Dlg$^{f/f}$;Fgfr1$^{f/+}$10Cre* were subjected to immunofluorescent staining using an anti-Fgfr1 antibody (red) and eyes from *Fgfr2$^{f/+}$10Cre*, *Dlg$^{f/f}$10Cre*, *Dlg$^{f/f}$;Fgfr2$^{f/+}$10Cre* mice were subjected to immunofluorescent staining using an anti-Fgfr2 antibody(red). Representative images of the transition zone are shown for each lens. c, cornea; e, lens epithelium; r, retina; tz, transition zone. Bar = 50μm. (B) Quantification of Fgfr1 and Fgfr2 levels. Shown are the relative levels of Fgfr1 and Fgfr2 in the region within the white dashed line of the mutant lenses as

compared to levels in the control lenses (control levels set at 1.0). Quantification of signal intensities was carried out using ImageJ and the data subjected to statistical analysis as described in Materials and Methods. At least 3 different sections from at least 3 different lenses were evaluated. Fgfr1 levels in *Fgfr1*$^{f/+}$*10Cre* and *Dlg*$^{f/f}$*;Fgfr1*$^{f/+}$*10Cre* lenses were reduced by 50% as compared to control lenses. Fgfr2 levels in *Fgfr2*$^{f/+}$*10Cre* and *Dlg*$^{f/f}$*10Cre* lenses were reduced 45% as compared to control lenses. Fgfr2 levels in *Dlg*$^{f/f}$*;Fgfr2*$^{f/+}$*10Cre* lenses were reduced by 60% as compared to controls.